PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"OTOYO" PRESENTED ON THE MADI- than it was at first. The "Minstrel Girls," SON-SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.

Opening of the Summer Season of "Japan by Night," a Novelty to New Yorkers.

HAS A BEAUTIFUL SETTING

BUT THE OPERA ITSELF COMES NEAR BEING DEADLY DULL.

Bright, Breezy Letter on New York's Summer Amusements by a Journal

Staff Correspondent.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal. NEW YORK, July 3.-After three post ponements, made necessary by inclement weather and lack of rehearsal, the only novelty of an uneventful theatrical week in New York was offered for the considerathe summer season of "Japan by Night" on the Madison Square Roof Garden. The garden presented a beautiful appearance. A pretty teahouse, with a curved corrugated roof of varnished wood, stood in the dark shadow of the great tower of the building, which looms high up above the setting for the new Japanese opera, "Otoyo," which had its initial presentation and which is expected to run throughout the summer. The lights were low; Japanese lanterns hung everywhere and little Japanese waiters hurried about among the crowds of people sitting at bamboo tables -for the roof was thronged-serving tea to the few who cared for it, and-alas, for Japan!-beer to the great majority. Along the roof promenades were booths presided over by serious-looking daughters of the Mikado's realms, with native knick-knacks for sale, also tea-if you wanted it. In a bit of mimic landscape, with groves of dwarf palms, stood a magician's booth, and here, between the two acts of the opera, Seno Sonetaro, conjuror from Tokio, performed wonderful feats.

As for the opera "Otoyo," it was about as un-Japanesy as an opera could be. The story of the thing is a mixture of the that Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert "Mikado" and the "Geisha," with a great deal borrowed from various Broadway musical comedies. There is scarcely a bright and J. H. Gilmour will appear together in line in the entire book, the authorship of which is proudly claimed by Henry Pincus and Meivin Winstock, but the lyrics, written by Robert L. Beecher-a grand-nephew of the late Henry Ward Beecher-are clever | rights to the piece while in Paris. But the and sparkling, while the music of Frederick Peters is, for the most part, very well written and quite tuneful. The bright musical numbers saved the piece from failure. Songs that are pretty certain to win popularity in New York this summer are beginning the season after next. Sothern "The Idol and the Maid," "A Yankee Nobleman," "A Toast to the Moon" and a tion worth while. catchy new coon ditty called "My Lallapapaloosa Girl." There are other good numbers in the opera, but these four are of the sort that will be whistled and sung every-

The greatest surprise of the evening was the reappearance in the glare of the footlights of the most talked-of, most writtenabout woman the modern American stage has known-Bettina Gerard. She played the title role of the opera and, although her voice was not equal to the demands of the score, she made a beautiful picture in her silken Japanese gowns and acted with inborn grace. She seemed as young and pretty as when she played Bossy in "A Texas Steer" years ago, and it was hard to realize all that this smiling, winsome woman had experienced. It has been only a short time since certain sensational journals throughout the country were giving a great deal of space to what was called "The Life Story of Bettina Gerard; a Warning to Young Girls."

Americans are the most indulgent, the most courteous people on earth. The writer recalls a painful episode in a Parisian cafe chantant when a famous singer, whose career had been similar to Bettina Gerard's, made her reappearance on the stage after two years. She was hissed from the for lights by the men and women in the audience when the fact became apparent that her once beautiful voice was gone. There was no pity for her-nothing but brutal disdain. Bettina Gerard's voice is gone, too, but everybody wished her well last night; everybody joined in the applause when she struggled bravely through the high tones of her most important musical number; the night air seemed charged with a current of kindly sentiment, and the sweet-faced little woman in the Japanese silks-sweet-faced still in spite of all-must have received in her heart the message of good fellowship that was wafted to her on the summer night breeze-and must have felt grateful

The various musical shows continue their runs with uninterrupted popularity-that is, all but one. As predicted by the critics premier, "The Knickerbocker Girl" proved too idiotic even for New York in summer time, and the brief career the piece at the Herald Square came to an end a few nights ago. Fay Templetonand incidentally "The Runaways"-will doubtless continue to draw the big crowds to the Casino so much in evidence ever since the favorite comedienne came to the rescue of that operatic comedy. In itself "The Runaways" is a pretty poor entertainment and, although it is constantly undergoing changes in both libretto and music, it doesn't seem to grow in merit to any appreciable extent. But New York loves Fay Templeton, and not without reason, since she is really one of the cleverest women on the American stage, and her presence in the cast at the Casino has transformed a nonpaying show into a great financial success. Her part of the entertainment is well worth seeing and hearing, and there are a few other bright features scattered through the two hours and a half of so-called musical gayety.

"The Darling of the Gallery Gods" and Ned Wayburn's "Minstrel Girls"-particularly the latter-have scored a great hit at the Crystal Roof Gardens. Junie McCree is now in the cast of the piece burlesquing David Belasco's Japanese play and, as usual, he succeeds in arousing a good deal of merriment. He is well remembered in Indianapolis as the most original comedian that ever struck town with a burlesque show. In "The Darling of the Gallery he satirizes the English George Ariles, who played the part of the Japanese war minister with Blanch Bates in the original play, "The Darling of

Gods," and is very funny in a dry sort of week, and, although still full of Tenderloin slang and jokes that would hardly be understood off Broadway, it is a better show as predicted in this column last Sunday, have caught the roof garden crowds by storm, for it is something new to see a troupe of pretty maidens "make up" with burnt cork. "The Wizard of Oz," at the Majestic; "The Blonde in Black," at the Knickerbocker; "Punch, Judy & Co.," with vaudeville, at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens; -ne Prince of Pilser." at the Broadway, and the revival of old comic operas at the Terrace Gardens-all of these musical entertainments are playing to large audiences nightly. George Ade's "Sultan of

up the seaside folks and the sports who spend their afternoons, and a great deal of money, following the ponies at near-by Sheepshead Bay. x x x Bandmaster Duss, the resourceful, turns up every week with a new and fetching feature to add to his spectacular "Venice in New York" at the Madison-square Garden, and, as a result, the amusement seekers in the metropolis find it worth while to visit the Duss show time and again, while out-of-town people continue to flock to the great garden every evening. The latest novelty at these popular summer-night concerts is furnished by four Neapolitans in their picturesque costumes. Between the sections of the orchestral programme these tion of amusement seekers Wednesday dark-featured fellows, with long red

Sulu" is now at Manhattan Beach cheering

night. The occasion was the opening for turques hanging from their heads, glide in a gondola about the lagoon, thrumming mandolins and guitars and singing the favorite songs of Italy. Their singing of "Santa Lucia" is especially good and never fails to bring forth enthusiastic applause. The orchestral programme has been exceptionally fine this week, and Duss, with roof. This teahouse formed the stage and too easily moved generosity, adds so many "extras" and "special requests" that one gets almost too much for one's money. A singer new to New York-Madam Charlotte Walker Komlosy, a soprano of considerable range and power-has been creating a most favorable impression as the soloist for the

> Charles B. Dillingham, who was the first of the big theatrical managers to hurry across the ocean this summer in search of new plays, arrived in New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, Tuesday, and brought with him a budget of interesting theatrical news. He says that the play finally decided upon for little Millie James's starring tour is to be a new dramatization by Clyde Fitch of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," with the clever little actress appearing in the dual role of Little Nell and the Marchioness. Mr. Dillingham also announces are now writing an opera in which Fritzi Scheff will star, and that Jessie Milward an English version of the latest French comed access, "Les Affaires sont les Affaires" ("Business is Business"), Mr. Dillingham having secured the American most interesting news that the energetic manager has to impart is that while in London he arranged with Charles Frohman for Julia Marlowe to star with E. H. Sothern for three years in Shakspearean plays, and Marlowe together-there's a combinaxxx

Lady Sholto Douglass, once Loreta Adis Mooney, the pretty little music hall singer of the mining camps, who married the youngest son of the Marquis of Queensbery, is to become a real actress next season under the management of Daniel V. Arthur, who engaed her a few days ago. For the last year Lady Douglass has been going through a strenuous course of dramatic study and is said to have developed powers that will prove a great surprise and cause Mrs. Leslie Carter to look after her laurels. XXX

Ned Harrigan's new play, "Under Cover," with Harrigan, Annie and Jennie Yeamans and other well-known players in the cast, will have its initial presentation in Newport on Saturday evening, Aug. 29, going from there to Boston for a few weeks' stay, and then coming to New York for a run at the newly baptized Murray Hill Theater. The play is almost completed, and rehearsals will begin within a week or two. of ever being the attractive park that There seems to be a difference of opinion in New York theatrical circles as to whether or not a revival of the Harrigan style of it was but a short time before the hint of comedy will prove successful.

xxx the conductors for New York's next season of grand opera. Motti is considered one of the greatest musical directors in Europe. He is forty-seven years old, and has been a leading conductor at Carlsruhe and Bayreuth since 1881. Previous to that he was Richard Wagner's assistant in 1876, and in 1880 he was with Liszt at Weimar and Bay-

Helen Bertram, the beautiful Indianapolis girl who has been scoring a great hit as the charming widow in "The Prince of Pil sen," will leave the cast of that successful operatic comedy Saturday night in order to go on a summer vacation in Europe, sailing early in July. Trixie Friganza, last seen in Indianapolis in the title role of "Sally in Our Alley," has been engaged to play Miss Bertram's part. Miss Friganza is at the present time appearing at the Crystal Roof Garden in "The Darling of the Gallery Gods."

The demolition of the famous Old Bowery Theater began a few days ago, and by the time this letter appears in print a heap of rubbish is all that will be left the celebrated playhouse nearly all that was the American stage. The tion of the Bowery Theater even preceded the building of the Castle Garden playhouse on the Battery. Castle Garden became the home of song, while the Bowery remained faithful to tragedy and strong melodrama. Long years after it was built Broadway, on | the the parallel, was little better than a swamp and no theater graced its precincts. Many years ago tradition had it that a very valuable cornerstone underlay the old Bowery Theater, and the wreckers will keep a look out for it while engaged in the tearing down of the building, although it isn't even known in what part of the edifice the cornerstone lies. Of all the daily papers placed in that stone only two are now in existence. It is supposed to contain a great many coins of the period as well as o

> LOUIS W. JONES. Humane Vigor.

Buffalo Express. The Richmond authorities have been deal ing with the street railroad riots in a vigorous manner that is worthy of comme tion. Moreover, its success seems to prove that the drastic method is really the most

Revolutionary times.

## Gods," and is very funny in a dry sort of way. The burlesque has been greatly improved since its initial presentation last

BROOKSIDE PARK AND SPADES PLACE ARE BEAUTY SPOTS.

They Afford Pleasure and Relief to the People of the Northwest Section of the City.

CITY OWNS BOTH THE PARKS

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS THEY HAVE BEEN RECLAIMED.

Band Concerts Are Given at the City's Expense on Alternate Sundays-Places for Picnic Parties.

While Brooklyn wears the title of City of churches, Washington of wide avenues and beautiful streets, Pittsburg and Allegheny the cities of shady lanes and spacious playgrounds, it will not be long ere Indianapolis will have another name than the Hoosler capital and put in a just claim to the distinction of being a metropolis of parks. Few places have made the rapid progress it has proved an exceedingly attractive

vestigate the quality of the lemonade or

VARIOUS CHARACTERS. Beside these, many other characters well known to the observer are also to be seen, among them the woman with the baby carriage. Who ever went in a crowd and did not see this personage? And the young boy with his best girl, usually carrying a red parasol. There are also the boys who have come to the park with no special object except to see "what's doing." They furnish the excitement and break the quiet buzzing of voices. Often these young men find much amusement in "guying" visitors or teasing bashful maidens who, while not approving of the affront, are too backward to resent it. And so the afternoon passes till the red in the Western sky heralds the approach of night and warns the holiday throng of

the stern realities in life. Mr. M. H. Spades gave the city a space of land containing about eight acres in 1898 out of which to make a park. The land lies in the northeast part of town, along Pogue's run, between Brookside and Nowland avenues, and from Newman to Jefferson streets. There were about four acres belonging to the city at the time, and this makes the area of the park approximately twelve acres. At first the grounds were to be called the Esplanada, but the name was changed to Spades Place. Mr. Spades erected a pagoda costing \$3,000 at his own expense, and a band concert is given there every other Sunday, as at Brookside. This band stand is one of the finest of the kind in the country, being thoroughly modern in

This little park is not widely known, but



PAGODA AT SPADES PLACE.

dusty manufacturing and business center. that the foundation of the system has been established, the work of improving and adding to their beauty and attractiveness is going on. Besides numerous parks scattered throughout the city, all of which offer tempting inducements to pedestrians on a warm day, there are many other grounds, such as Riverside, Garfield, Brookside and Spades Place, equally important. Descriptions of the first two have been previously given in the Journal.

In the extreme northeast part of Indianapolis, away from the life and busy scenes of town, are Brookside and Spades parks, the latter being known as Spades Place. These grounds, like good old Quaker women, are seldom heard of, but, nevertheless, they are a boon to the vicinity in which they are situated, and, like the elderly Quaker grandma, offer motherly care to thousands of people who seek their cool and inviting shade on warm and sultry days throughout the summer season. Both parks belong to the city and are kept by it. PURCHASED IN 1898.

In 1898 the city purchased eighty-two acres of land lying northeast and named it Brookside Park. At that time the grounds were wild and gave little promise Brookside is now. However the location on Pogue's run was ideal for such a park and present conditions asserted itself. Now Brookside is one of the best improved parks Felix Motti, the famous director at Carls- in the city. Driveways were opened through ruhe and Bayreuth, has been engaged by the place and the natural levee on the east Herr Heinrich Conried, the new manager of side is one of the pretty features. In the the Metropolitan Opera House, as one of valley of this slope is a baseball ground from which issue the wild cries of the enthusiastic rooters at all times of the day. The roadway leading from the high land down to the bridge at the center of the park is graded and a bowlder wall built upon the high side the entire length of the

Besides these, other improvements have been made in the grounds. There are three rustic bridges over Pogue's run with combined length of 260 feet. These were erected at a cost of \$1,387.20. A residence for the custodian, who has a force of men under him to keep the grounds in fine shape all the year round was built at a cost of \$2,200. The shelter house in which a band concert is given every other Sunday afternoon and a picture of which is shown with this article, cost \$2,400. All of the buildings are of rustic design, which adds greatly to the appearance of the grounds. This park is a popular picnic grounds and gay parties of young people may be found most every day basking in the cool, shady nooks in which Brookside abounds. Sunday afternoon when the band concert is given the grounds take on their gayest attire and present a sprightly scene. People from all parts of the city go to Brookside and many drive to the park as the driveways through the grounds are attractive These concerts are given every other Sunday. In the crowd are all sorts of characters which may be seen at any park "on a Sunday afternoon," and an observer away hours kaleidoscope of constant

humanity dressed Sunday attire, and out for one day of rest and recreation from the affairs of the week Brookside is a prominent park for a large number of families who live on the outskirts of town to visit, and thus mingle with their city brothers and sisters. It is a truly democratic congregation, in which are found rich and poor, all sorts and conditions of men. There is the old gentleman. with his second generation, come to enjoy the shade of the grounds, which he remembers, not many years ago, to have been wild and forbidding stretch of land, but now the mecca for hosts of inhabitants of growing city to escape the heat of town. Here, too, one may see the rosy-cheeked country girl, dressed in her blue dress, with red sash and appointments to match. usually in charge of a younger brother or

in this line of expansion during the past | neighborhood ground, to which the mothers few years that Indianapolis has. They are and children from the vicinity flock on hot veritable cases in the desert of a hot and days in large numbers. It is also popular All parts of the city have them, and, now | sounds of happy children may be heard |

for impromptu picnic parties, and the gay coming from the park from early morning until late in the evening. A picture of the shelter house built by Mr. Spades is given | national forecasts or to put forth a state-

KEEPING TRACK OF CLIMATIC CON-DITIONS NOW AN INDUSTRY.

Roughly Printed Cards Bearing Weather Hints Are Scattered Broadeast Over the Country Every Day.

CHANGES SHOULD BE NOTED

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE BY PROFESSOR MOORE.

All Kinds of Weather "Dished Up" from a Massive Building in Washington, D. C.

Throughout this city as well as in every hamlet, village and town in the United States may be seen thousands of little cards, roughly printed, bearing the inscription, "Rain to-day and to-morrow," "Clear today, cloudy, with north winds to-morrow, and similar announcements as to what the weather may be expected to do within a period of forty-eight hours. These little signs have become so much a part of the daily life of the average citizen that but little thought is given to their

On a commanding eminence in the north west section of the city of Washington stands a massive red brick structure that is the home of one of Uncle Sam's most important national institutions-the Weather Bureau. From this institution, as a national headquarters, there is given to the public each day information that has greatly to do with the pleasures and work of the great social and business world of nearly eighty millions of people who inhabit the United States, and many more who live in its colonies. The special representative of the Journal in Washington had an interesting talk the other day with Professor Willis L. Moore, the man in charge of the bureau, who is held responsible by the people for the different kinds of weather delivered up, as to just how the "Weather Man" is able to issue his bulletins twice each day, sending joy or sorrow to the pleasure seeker, profit or loss to the farmer and giving the business man an opportunity to make tic of falling weather. In general the forhis plans for the morrow.

"The time at the disposal of the forecast official at the Weather Bureau for the purpose of forecasting probable weather changes, cold waves and severe storms," said Professor Moore, "is about thirty minutes in the morning and about forty at night. It is impossible in this short time to do more than express the character of the cloud makes its appearance. anticipated changes for each State or district in any but the most general terms. The local or state forecast official, on the other hand, is concerned with but a single



SHELTER HOUSE AT BROOKSIDE PARK.

LIFE BY THE CLOCK.

Devices for Saving Time Tend to Shorten Our Existence

Boston Transcript.

the outside.

An eminent physician, at a recent gathering of his profession, directed notice afresh to the daily tension under which most Americans do their work. We rise on time, he remarked, in the morning. whether by an alarm clock, by the call of a servant or by habit, eat breakfast and read the paper on time, a clock in every

room and a watch frequently in our hand. We then, on time, meet office and outside engagements, business appointments, consultations, always preconsidering the amount of time that will be required, and timing the next engagement accordingly. Often we subdivide this time, and note by our watches exactly how long we can dis-This is no exaggeration of the American habit. Even such breaks in works as are compelled by the need of physical refreshment are brought within time limits. We eat on time just as we transact all our business on time. If the typical American were to be depicted in his most characteristic attitude, it would be perched on a stool at a "quick lunch counter," consum-

Doubtless punctuality is a virtue. Doubt les also the practice of doing things exactly on time has won for us, as a people, a large measure of industrial success. But, carried to an extreme, as it often is, it is wearing to the individual. The people whose nerves break down from exhaustion incident to overwork are often not so much the victims of overwork as of the habit of compressing every bit of work within prearranged limits of time. Let anyone try the experiment of doing a given piece of work steadily and with application, but without noticing by his watch or a clock exactly how much time he is consuming and he will be amazed to find how much easier it will go off than when he is timing himself, and scheming to bring the prescribed task within a fixed number of

ing his midday meal in seven minutes at

We know a great deal more about sanitary matters than our fathers and grandfathers knew. We have hunted down microbes. We have concocted serums. Diseases which were once regarded as visitations of Providence we now know to be preventable and we take suitable means of preventing them. All these discoveries and new remedies ought to diminish the death rate and to promote longevity. They have not done so, as a matter of fact; perhaps they might do so if they had a fair chance The trouble is that along with these devices for lengthening life we are adopting practices which tend to shorten it. of the most wearing of these is the habit of bringing all the details of our work

changes may be given in as much detail as the conditions appear to justify.

"Persons who use the forecasts constantly should cultivate the habit of carefully noting the weather changes in their respective localities, especially the sequence in which such changes occur, for it is only by acquiring of local weather signs that they can be of greater use in connection

with the national forecasts. TWO FORECASTS EACH DAY.

"There are issued from the Weather Bureau at Washington two forecasts each day, about 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., respectively. These are sent by wire throughout the United States. The observations on which the forecasts are based are made at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Eastern standard time. The morning forecast covers a period of twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 p. m. on the day on which the forecast is made. The first twelve hours of the period is always referred to as 'to-night,' and the second half is given the name of the day to which it may refer. Thus, 'Fair tonight and Monday' would be the form of a forecast issued at 10 a. m. on Sunday. "To-night' in this case would begin at 8 p. m. Sunday and run until 8 a. m. Monday, while Monday would end at 8 p. m of that day, not midnight as some might suppose. The forecast made at 10 p. m. is for a period of forty-eight hours. A forecast made on Monday night would take the form, 'Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.' This forecast, it will be observed, does not apply to the night of

Tuesday or Wednesday. "'Fair weather,' that is the absence of rain or snow, is indicated by several terms. The first of these is the word itself. It may be used singly or be preceded by the word 'generally.' 'Generally fair' as used by the forecaster is less positive than 'fair' alone. It signifies that the probability of fair weather over the whole district and for the entire period is not so great as when 'fair' alone is used.

"'Partly cloudy' is another expression that is used when the indications favor cloudy but no precipitation. 'Threatening' is used when in the judgment of the fore caster the weather will be overcast and gloomy, with the appearance of rain or snow at any moment, yet a measurable amount of precipitation is not antici-

"A forecast of 'rain' or 'snow' may be expressed in various ways. In the late fall or early spring and the winter season it is

word 'rain' or 'snow' as the case may be. Thus, 'Rain to-night.' And when used in this form it is expected that the rain will continue several hours. In any other season of the year any one of the following terms viz.: 'Local rain,' 'showers,' 'thunderstorms' may be used. Local rains and showers are almost identical in meaning. The word 'thunderstorm' of course carries its own significance. Any one of these terms indicates that the rain will not be general over the whole State or district. The most marked feature of the precipitation in the warm season as compared with the cold is its unequal distribution over relatively small areas. A shower cloud may form and pass over several counties or it may dissipate within five miles of its origin. Indeed I may say that it is only in exceptional cases that general and continuous rains occur in some part of a State every day in the year. But the science of

to determine the path of the local shower and the exact time for its occurrence. "Forecasts of local rains, showers or thunderstorms indicate that the conditions are favorable for the occurrence of precipitation in the district and for the given

meteorology is not yet far enough advanced

period. MEANING OF "CLEARING."

"'Clearing' is a word frequently used which carries a broader meaning than the work itself signifies, that is to say, the occurrence of precipitation in the early part of the period. Thus, 'Clearing to-night' would indicate that rain or snow, whichever might be falling at the beginning of the period would cease shortly thereafter and that the weather would be clear during the greater part of the time.

"Clouds are formed from the moisture that is always in the air in varying quantities, even over the desert. Like the air itself, the moisture that is within it is invisible so long as it remains in the form of gas. When a mass of air is cooled by any means whatever a portion of its water vapor is condensed and becomes visible, a nist or cloud is formed. A familiar illustration of cloud formation in nature is afforded when a current of warm moist air strikes a cold mountain. The colder surface of the mountain condenses some of the moisture that is in the air, forming a cloud which frequently obscures the top of the mountain and floats away in the prevailing winds.

"This simple phenomenom indicates to an observer on the leeward side of the mountain that a warm, moist current of air, with probably rain or snow, is approaching. In some parts of the world the formation of a cloud cap on a mountain is not an indication of a precipitation, yet in a majority of cases it is believed to be a reliable prognosmation of clouds after a clear spell is the first sign of coming rain. Unfortunately there is no definite interval between the time for the first appearance of clouds and the occurrence of rain. Rain may not fall for several days after the first appearance of clouds, and, on the other hand, it may begin within two or three hours after the first

"An increase in the amount of moisture in the air is indicated in various ways. It is epecially noticeable to the senses when coupled with high temperature. Man does district. He is at liberty to amplify the not need a thermometer to tell him that the air is oppressively warm, nor a hygrometer ment of his own in which the anticipated to tell him that there is an unusual amount

of moisture present.

"An increase in the amount of moisture in the air is a sign of a change from fair to foul weather, both winter and summer. In the colder months an increase in the temperature of the air above the average for the season, coupled with an increase in moisture, is a sign of rain or snow within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In the summer an increase of temperature alone is not always a sign of rain.

"But these are not always infallible rules." The old proverb, 'All signs fail in dry weather,' is as true to-day as when first formulated."

THE WHEEL IN CHINA.

It Offers a New Field for Development of American Trade.

Milwaukes Sentinel.

The millions that were to be Colonel Sellers's when the Orientals learned the value of his celebrated eye wash may come to the manufacturers of bicycles. The wheel has caught the eye of the pigtailed celestial; he has tried the 'Melican man's contrivance to his own satisfaction, and he wants it in untold numbers when it has been adjusted to his peculiar habits and needs. To suit him it must be made stronger, less comfortable and cheaper, but there ought to be no difficulty in meeting those require-

Consul Henry B. Miller reports to the Department of State from Niuchwang that the use of bicycles by the Chinese is rapidly increasing, and that the possibilities of the market are limited only by the ability of the Chinamen to buy. With this cheering news for the manufacturers Mr. Miller sends some interesting hints as to the conditions to be met in order to make the wheel a household necessity. The Chinaman is not much of a mechanic, and the first essential is to produce a wheel that is simple and will not easily get out of repair. The good roads movement has not yet reached the empire, consequently a machine is needed which can stand bumping over stones and rough ground

Being of a philosophical turn of mind. the Chinaman cares little about bodily comfort as compared with the accomplishment of his purpose; and as he wants the wheel for business, not pleasure, he will dispense with luxury to save cost. The pneumatic tire does not suit him because it is liable to nuncture, and for him fancy work and nickel plating is a waste of good money His manner of dress maxes it difficult for him to straddle a diamond frame, conse quently he prefers a wheel of the shape lesigned for the benefit of ladies in this country. The chain gear is also an abomination in his eyes, because it clogs with dust and gives him more or less trouble. To fill the bill in every Chinese particular the wheel will have to be cheap, simple strong, chainless and uncomfortable. Such wheel, Mr. Miller predicts, would sell by the thousands, and the manufacturer who will meet the requirements will have a growing market for many years to come.

Dental Illustration.

New York Evening Post.

The manager of the large and flourishng "dental parlor" was evidently extreme ly anxious to impress the visitor with the character of the work done in the establishment. In addition to being manager he was head dentist, and when the visitor entered he was busy hammering away at the grinders of an exhausted-looking person in the recesses of a plush-upholstered chair. "Yes, we do a fine class of work here. the manager said. "Now, look at this"-he pried open the mouth of the victim in the

chair and pointed triumphantly down the dark hole—"what do you think of that?" The visitor declares himself quite amazed at the amount of gold the establishment had succeeded in fastening into the victim's

"Oh, that isn't a circumstance!" the manger exclaimed. "Come here, Miss Jones." He drew towards him the young woman who acted as his assistant, and said, simply, "Open your mouth." She did so, and the manager, with a dextrous movement, removed her entire set of upper teeth which he extended to the visitor. "Now, if you want to see a job of den tistry, look at that," he said,

VICAR OF HEXTON MAY FIND LIT-TLE FUEL FOR A FIRE.

What Is Thought of an Englishman's Proposed War on Ritualists of the

Episcopal Church.

MAY BE CREATED

AND THE VICAR'S HARANGUES MAY BRING HIM NOTORIETY,

But the Opponents of Ritualism in America Will Not Take Up Arms Against Their Brethren.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, July 4.-Are Ritualists and Protestants in the Episcopal Church in the United States to go to war? For years it has been cause for wonder with Episcopal leaders that the controversies that have raged in England did not extend here. The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, vicar of Hexton, England, announces his intention to come to America next February and endeavor to goad bishops to action. He will, he says, pay special attention to the bishop of Fond du Lac and visit ritualistic churches in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Newark and make addresses in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Washington and as many principal cities as he can. His method is not only to attend public worship in ritualistic churches in these cities, but to secure wherever possible permission to use Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and other pulpits and in them to make statements of faith. Granted that he can furnish the fire is there anything to

Counting everything, foreign and home, there are ninety-one jurisdictions in the Episcopal Church, of which exactly sixty are in the United States and are independent or self-supporting dioceses. Of these the diocese of Fond du Lac, with only 4,649 communicants, is admittedly the foremost in ritualistic leadership. Of course there are a few parishes in the jurisdiction that are not given to ritualism, but under the leadership of Bishop Grafton, known as the Nestor of the movement in America. the preponderance of ritualists is overwhelming. Fond du Lac stands in a class by itself. In the next class are the four dioceses of Milwaukee, Chicago, Springfield and Quincy, with ritualistic tendencies in the order named. Then there are three dioceses in a next class, where this element does not always rule, but where it is strong. These three are the dioceses of Michigan City, Indianapolis and Newark. These eight jurisdictions are all in the sixty that the ritualistic or sacredotal party can be said to have captured, and their hold upon some of them is by no means secure. RITUALISTIC CLERGYMEN.

Following these there are five jurisdic-

tions of which the bishops are pretty High

Church, some of them tending toward ritualism, but in which the laity, and in some cases the clergy, are able to hold the balance of power without a contest. These are, in the order named, Delaware, Albany, Maine, Vermont and Pittsburg. All other jurisdictions are just ordinary, middle of the road ones, unless Massachusetts and Rhode Island be mentioned as broad, and Virginia as low. At the same time there are, in most principal cities, parishes in which ritualists have control, but which are not strong enough to have much voice in diocesan affairs. These cities include Newark, Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Savannah and many smaller ones. Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, is looked upon as leader, as has been said, but Bishop Nicholson, of Milwaukee, is influential. Among clergy are the Rev. Drs. Mortimer, Philadelphia; Osborne, Boston: Clendenin and Ritchie, New York; Fiske, of Providence; Larrabee, of Chicago; and Elemdorf, of Jersey City. The Rev. Dr. Christian, of St. Mary, New York, is not as prominent as he used to be when rector of Grace Church, Newark. Among younger elements there are many strong men. The seminary for their training is, pre-eminently, Nashotah House, Wisconsin. The membership of the Episcopal Church is 765,556. The number of members in the jurisdiction in which ritualists control is 77,852. That is, the proportion of ritualists to others is as 77,852 to 637,704. That is, of course, to take them as dioceses. Nothing exists in the way of data to take them in any other way. Counting again by dioceses the financial contributions of the two elements is as \$1,051,281 to \$14,138,645, the total offerings of this religious body last year, for all objects, having been \$15,184,925. Of course, it is to be said that there are all grades of churchmanship in all of these jurisdictions. Ritualists must not be classed with High Church people. They are High Church, but there are many High Church people who are not ritualists. The crusade of the Rev. Mr. Fillingham is against Ritualism, although he argues against all High Church teachings. In England the same conditions obtain, but there, as here, the crusade is and will be against practices in pub-

The Hexton vicar has been upbraided by the Bishop of New York for assuming that the laws which govern the Church of England govern also the Episcopal Church in the United States. While Hexton's position is, on its face, untenable, it is held to have much substantial foundation. There are those who argue that all English church law not specifically annulled and in effect in the colonies before the Revolutionary war is in effect still. This question has been up in church congresses more than once and has always been able to command affirma. tive speakers. Of course these affirmatives do not claim supremacy for political laws, but Vicar Fillingham and Bishop Potter both referred to eclesiastical laws, and in this the vicar is held to have rather the better of the argument. The General Convention of 1801 adopted the Thirty-nine Articles, as can be proved by reference to the Book of Common Prayer, as used by all Episcopalians, and it has never since repealed them. These articles condemn the

position taken by the ritualists. The trouble is held to come, not alone from difference of temperament, but from a bad piece of reforming which was done in England. The reformation in Germany, Holland, Scotland and Switzerland was pretty thoroughly done, but not so in England. Queen Elizabeth temporized, and whether reformation was essential or not. was not well done. The articles just referred to are Protestant, but the ritual contains much that is Catholic. Trying to bind together two things quite unlike has produced two schools, or, it may be said, has emp